

Polarographic study of columbium solutions in nitric acid. A. G. Stronberg and L. M. Reimus (Ural Branch of the Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Sverdlovsk). *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 20, 6033-705 (1946). —No polarographic wave is obtained for Cb soln. in HCl , H_2SO_4 , tartaric acid, silicic acid, KNO_3 + pyrogallol, and NH_4 oxalate. If CbO_3 is fused with K_2CO_3 and then dissolved in HNO_3 , the soln. gives a wave the height of which is proportional to the concn. x of Cb between 0.10 and 1.12 millimol./l., independent of the concn. y of KNO_3 between 0.2 and 2 N , and increases with the concn. z of HNO_3 between 0.05 and 0.9 N . The half-wave potential referred to a N calomel electrode is independent of y and x , and decreases when z increases; it is, e.g., -0.88 at $z = 0.05 N$ and -0.80 v. at $z = 0.80 N$. Addn. of 0.001% of gelatin increases, and 0.05% of gelatin reduces the height of the wave. The diffusion coeff. of Cb , calcd. from the Ilkovic equation, is improbably great. Presumably, the wave is due to the catalytic liberation of H_2 at the cathode. First the quinquevalent Cb ion is reduced to Cb^{+++} , and then Cb^{+++} reacts with 2 H^+ to give quinquevalent Cb and H_2 . This assumption explains the above exptl. results. Probably the soln. contains complex ions of Cb^{+++} and HNO_3 . Cb soln. in other acids do not show polarographic waves, presumably because their reduction potentials are more neg. than that of H^+ . I. I. Bukerman

I. J. Kikerman

ASMSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

7

Polarographic investigation of columbium. A. G. Stromberg and L. M. Rehm. *Trudy Khim. Anal. Khim., Otdel. Khim. Nauk, Khim. Nauk SSSR* 2, 5, (1949). Extensive expts. showed that Cb could be detd. only in acid nitrate soln. In solns. of HCl, H₂SO₄, HF, as well as in acid and ammoniacal solns. of oxalic acid, tartaric acid, salicylic acid, and pyrogallol Cb gave no wave. The wave appeared clearest in the presence of 0.5-1.0 mol./l. of KNO₃ and approx. 0.2 mol./l. of HNO₃. The effect of gelatin on the height of the Cb wave was to cause it first to increase, reach a max. at a gelatin concn. of 0.001%, and then to diminish as the concn. of gelatin increased. The diffusion coeff. (D) of Cb calcd. from the exptl. data is considerably larger ($D_{Cb} = 8.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ sq. cm./sec.) than is usually encountered for other ions; e.g., it is 250 times D_{Cs} in the presence of 0.05% of gelatin and 100 times without gelatin. This abnormal behavior is attributed to the catalytic action of Cb³⁺ reduced on the Hg electrode from Cb⁵⁺. Trivalent Cb then reacts with at. H reducing the latter. A formula is derived relating the polarographic wave of Cb to its concn. in soln. and to the concn. of HNO₃. M. Hosh

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014445

REIPERT, Zbigniew

Application of simple functional series to the solution of problems concerning statics, stability, and vibration of plates having nontypical forms. Archiw mech 15 no.6:791-815 '63.

1. Warsaw Technical University.

REIPRICH, Andrej

New knowledge of the distribution, ecology, and variability of
the geometrid *Baptria tibialis* Esp. *Biologia* 15 no.12:895-907
'60. (EEAI 10:8)

1. Československa entomologická společnost na Slovensku pri
Slovenskej akadémii vied v Bratislave.
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA—BAPTRIA) (GEOMETRIDAE)

REIFRICH, A.

"Butterflies of the Raj Mountain Range in Slovakia." p. 75 (OCHRANA PRIRODY, Vol. 8, No. 4, Sept. 1953) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954. Unclassified.

11. 4.

Lochotin circuit. p. 450.

Recent models of Soviet automobiles. p. 451.

"VOSTOK", Praha, Vol. 8, no. 10, June 1955.

30: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (JML), 10, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Incl.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

5-Nucleotidase. *See Bone. Acta Biol. Exptl. (Warsaw)*
14, 122-3 (1937). -- The enzyme (cf. C. A. 31, 6070) is
 found chiefly in calf nervous tissue, lung, intestine and
 liver, human and rat placenta, kidney and bone and rat
 muscle (but not muscles of other animals). The dephos-
 phorylating activity is much greater than that of *d.*
 phosphatase for 5-nucleotides, but not for other substrates.
B. C. P. A.

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 phorylating activity is much greater than that of *d.*
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B. C. P. A.

REIS, Laszlo, okl.mernok (Budapest); KERESZTES, Lorand, okl.mernok (Budapest)

Operational and designing experiences with mine railways.
Bany lap 94 no.7:443-448 J1 '61.

NEIS, Laszlo, okleveles mernok (Budapest, XII., Zolyom lepcsó 4)

Technical "development " and road construction. Musz elet
19 no. 4: 5 13 F '64.

REIS, Laszlo

Reconstruction of culverts under big banks. Melyepitestud
szemle 9 no. 11:507-513 N '59.

REIS, Laszlo

Design problems of the road system of industrial plants to be reconstructed with special regard to prefabricated concrete pavements. Melyepitestud szemle 13 no.8:369-373 Ag '63.

REIS, Laszlo

Remark about Istvan Joo's article "Questions of compiling
genplans". Geod kart 14 no.3:192-195 '62.

1. Osztalvezeto merrok, Uranterv.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<i>Influence of time and temperature on discoloration of sugar solutions. O. Reiss, Z. Zuckerind. Technol., Rep. 58, 110-119 (1933); Sugar Abstracts (In Facts About Sugar) 29, 87. --A 16% boiling soln. of refined sugar was put in autoclaves heated 1st in a water bath and then in an oven for various lengths of time and at different temps. The color increases both with temp. and time. A pure sugar soln. cannot stand a temp. of 140°, even for a short time, without undergoing marked decompn. With slightly alk. solns. (pH 8.5-9.5) the effect is greater at even lower temps. The rate of decompn. becomes very high when the temp. exceeds 130°.</i> G. G.																																																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

REIS, Pal

The packing house of Miskolc. Eleim ipar 15 no.3:73-79 Mr '61.

1. Hutoipari Vallalat.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																																																							
H 11. Testing of catalysts, by T. Rels. („Magyar Kémiai Lapja” - Journal of the Hungarian Chemical Society - Vol. IV, No. 8, pp. 445-454, Aug. 1949) Experimental methods are discussed which are appropriate mainly for testing catalysts used in industrial processes. These methods are classified into 3 groups: 1. laboratory experiments dealing with the relations between activity and physico-chemical properties of catalysts, 2. catalytic reactions introduced in the laboratory under conditions identical with those of industrial processes, and 3. laboratory investigations on the behaviour of catalysts in pilot plants. In the case of testing new catalysts, the substance must simultaneously be treated by all factors taking part in the actual industrial process. Methods suitable to determine the grain size of the catalysts, investigation of service properties and finally certain mechanical tests are described in detail (e.g. determination of the loss due to pulverization and establishing resistance to disintegration). Bibliography																																																																																																							
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																																																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="13">MATERIALS INDEX</th> <th colspan="13">COMMON VARIABLE INDEX</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="13">SUBJECT INDEX</th> <th colspan="13">SUBJECT INDEX</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="13">A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</td> <td colspan="13">A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																										MATERIALS INDEX													COMMON VARIABLE INDEX													SUBJECT INDEX													SUBJECT INDEX													A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z													A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z												
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The investigation of catalysts. Thomas Reis. *Makler
Kem. Lappi* 4, 445-54 (1949). A description of methods
available for the testing of catalysts generally used for in-
dustrial purposes. 12 figures and 53 references. 1. p.

REISA, Max

"Hormones and Growth (German)", (p. 871) by Reisa, Max

SO; Advances in Contemporary Biology (USPEKHI SOVREMENNOI BIOLOGY) Vol. 5, No. 5 1936

The magnesite industry in Austria H. Reisch. *Rev.*
Aut. keram. Ges. 25, 28-40(1941). H. O. Nickelsen

The Magnetite Mines of Lapland. H. Reich. (Montanistische Rundschau, 1932, vol. 24, Apr., pp. 1-6). The ore deposits at Kirunavaara and Luossavaara and the methods of mining employed there are described.

BA

A III - 26

Growth of *Saprolegnia* in synthetic media. II. Nitrogen requirements and the rôle of Krebs cycle acids. H. S. Reischer (*Mycologia*, 1951, 43, 319-326).—Eleven species belonging to the genera *Achlya*, *Breviglossa*, *Calyptroglossa*, *Isachlya*, *Protachlya*, *Thraustotheca*, and *Saprolegnia* grew well with NH_4^+ as the source of N if fumarate, malate, or succinate was present. NO_3^- was useless as a source of N. All the fungi tested except *Breviglossa unisporea* and *Dictyonectrus monosporus* (not tested in earlier experiments) utilized glucose. These two fungi grew well when ethanol was the source of C. Arabinose, xylane, sorbose, pectin, glucosamine, gluconic acid, K 5-ketogluconate, and Na 2-ketogluconate, whilst not toxic, were not satisfactory as sources of C.

L. G. G. WARNE.

CA

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Carbon disulfide poisoning in a rayon factory. K. Reisek, V. Petrů, J. Teisinger, and B. Souček. *Casopis lékařů českých* 87, 937-9 (1948). Abstracts World Med. 5, 542 (1949). Of 33 workers exposed, 6 were hospitalized for phys. and 3 for mental treatment. The concn. of CS₂ had been 70-300 % per l. of air; improved ventilation reduced it to 50-100 % but did not prevent serious poisoning. Symptoms were mainly nervous. Depending on atm. concn. and time of exposure, CS₂ in the blood was as high as 47 % per 100 ml. and in the urine 2-20 %. Increased blood levels do not indicate poisoning, only exposure. It is more important to det. the degree of tissue satn.

W. C. Tobie

1st and 2nd Orders PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX 1st and 2nd Orders

BC A-4

Rate of lead poisoning in the etiology of gastric ulcer. Effect of lead poisoning on the external secretion of the pancreas. D. KUNDELMAN (Arch. Sci. Med. USSR, 1968, 22, 231-234). Administration of Pb(OAc)₂ to dogs with a pancreatic fistula disturbed the paracrine of amylase, lipase, and trypsin. Ch. Abs. (p).

ASR-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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ASR-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 616.28-008-1:616.21-007-009.8-036.21

KREMEHOVA, J.; BLAHA, K.; HLAVAC, J.; REISENAUER, R.; Research Institute of Endocrinology (Vyzkumny Ustav Endokrinologicky), Prague, Chief (Prednosta) Docent Dr K. SILINK; Otolaryngological Department, Polyclinic of the Faculty Hospital (Otolaryngologické Oddelení Polikliniki Fakultni Nemocnice), Prague, Head (Vedouci), Docent Dr K. ZEMAN

"Contribution to the Investigation of Endemic Degeneration. IV."

Prague, Gasopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 106, No 7, 17 Feb 67, pp 187 - 193

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Investigation of the incidence of impaired hearing and morphological anomalies of the ENT system in endemic degeneration showed the following: In the group of the Policka area more disorders of the ENT system were found than in the Sedlcany area. Outstanding was the incidence of deafmutism accompanying cretinism, and the incidence of cleft palate and lip. Morphological anomalies of the face were more frequent in the Sedlcany area. Gothic palates in impaired development of facial bones were frequent. In manifest cretinism perceptive hearing disorders were frequent in both groups. 4 Figures, 11 Tables, 12 Western, 7 Czech references. (Ms. rec. 1/1)

REISEBAUER, R.

Various methods of evaluating the difference of two variables.
Cos. lek. cesk. 104 no.12:486-492 7 Ky '65

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky v Praze (reditel: doc. dr. K.
Silek, DrSc.).

SOUMAR, Josef; FELT, Vladimir; REISENAUER, Roman

Decreased thyroid activity as a late consequence of I-131 therapy.
Vnitřní lek. II no.10:964-969 O '65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky v Praze (prednosta doc. MUDr.
Karel Silink, Dr.Sc.).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

REISEMAUER, R.; Research Institute for Endocrinology [Vyzkumny Ustav Endokrinologicky], Prague, Head [Reditel] Assistant Professor Doctor K. SILINK.

"The Frequency of Strumectomies in Bohemia and Moravia in the Years 1949 - 1960."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 45, 1963, pp 1197

Abstract: Since 1947 preventive treatment by iodizing salt has been in use. 25 mg of KI per kg of salt was used. The results show a definite decrease in the necessary surgery of hyperactive thyroid glands. The iodizing will be continued in the whole territory of Bohemia and Moravia.

1 Table, no references.

1/1

KAUKA, J.; MACKU, F.; MARSIKOVA, L.; REISENAUER, R.

Serum mucoprotein levels in gynecological surgery. Sborn. lek.
67 no.11:346-351 N ' 65.

1. 11. gynecologicko-porodnicka klinika s katedrou vseobecného
lékarství University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta - prof. dr.
J. Lukas, DrSc.) a Vyzkumny ústav endokrinologický (reditel - doc.
dr. K. Silink, DrSc.).

SKALICKOVA, O.; BREZINOVA, V.; KREMENOVA, J.; REISENAUER, R.

Mentality and psychopathological manifestations of endemic degeneration. Cesk. psychiat. 58 no.5:304-311 O '62.

1. Psychiatricka klinika fak. vseob. lek. University Karlovy a Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky v Praze.

(GOITER)

(NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS)

REISENAUER, Roman; KREMENOVA, Jirina; SVOBODOVA, Hana

Contribution to the study on the relationship between endemic degeneration and school attendance and success among Czech and Moravian children. II. Students of special schools and students not under obligatory attendance rules. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.32/33:1016-1020 17 Ag '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. K. Silink.
(SCHOOL HEALTH) (MENTAL DEFICIENCY) (GOITER)

REISENAUER, Roman; LIKAR, Otakar

Storage losses of potassium iodide in iodized salt and the possibility of their elimination. Arch. immun. ther. ex. 10 no.1:1-14 '62.

1. Endocrinological Research Institute, Prague, and Research Institute for the Economy of the Food Industry, Prague.
(IODIDES) (SODIUM CHLORIDE)

REISENAUER, Roman; KREMENOVA, Jirina; SVOBODOVA, Hana

Contribution to the study of the relation of endemic degeneration to prosperity and school attendance in the youth of Czechoslovakia and Moravia. I. Retarded pupils in a general primary school. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.28:864-870 13 J1 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. K. Silink.
(LEARNING) (GOITER epidemiol) (ECONOMICS)
(MENTAL DEFICIENCY etiol)

REISENAUER, Roman; SVOBODOVA, Hana

Average heights and weights of the adult population, 1949-1952. Cas.
lek.cesk 100 no.16:481-484 21 Ap '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky, Praha, reditel doc. MUDr. K. Silink.

(BODY HEIGHT statist) (BODY WEIGHT statist)

REISENAUER, Roman

Some mathematico-statistical methods and their application in medicine.

I. Basic concepts and calculations. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.17:513-519

28 Ap '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky, Praha, prednosta doc. MUDr.

K. Silink.

(MATHEMATICS) (STATISTICS) (MEDICINE)

4

REISENAUER, Roman

Mapping of goiter. 3. The technic of mapping. Cas. Lek. Cesk. 101
no.6:184-188 9 F '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky, Praha, reditel doc. MUDr.
K. Silink.

(GOITER statistics)

SPRYNAROVA, S.; REISENAUER, R.

Participation of changes in pulmonary ventilation and utilization of oxygen from inspired air in the increase in oxygen consumption during physical exertion measured repeatedly in boys. *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 14 no.1:96-106 '65

1. Physical Culture Research Institute and Endocrinological Research Institute, Prague.

KREMLOVA, J.; SKALICKOVA, C.; LANGOVA, J.; REISENAUER, R.

A contribution to the study of endemic goiter. I. A comparative study of the psychology of persons from 2 regions with endemic goiter in Bohemia. Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.12:315-323 26 Mr'65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky v Praze (reditel: doc. dr. K. Silink, DrSc.); Psychiatricka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. V. Vondracek, DrSc.) a Foniatricke oddeleni fakultni nemocnice v Praze (vedouci: prof. dr. M. Seeman, DrSc.).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids.
Bases. Salts.

H

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 3, 1959, 28031.

Author : Likar, O. and Reisenauer, R.

Inst :

Title : Present State of Iodized Salt Production.

Orig Pub: Prumysl Potravin, 2, No 2, 95-98 (1958) (in Czech)

Abstract: The author has made a survey of the present state
of iodized table salt production in Czechoslovakia.
In Olomouts a new plant has been placed in operation
in which the iodizing process is carried out in two
stages: in the first stage 14 mg KI per kg salt are
added and in the second stage, 27 mg KI are added. --
I. Elinek.

Card : 1/1

REISENAUER, R.

CZE

Influence of benzo[a]pyrene on the concentration of thiols in the tissues. J. Fiala, O. Pihar, and R. Reisenauer (Charles Univ., Prague). *Českoslov. Onkolog.* 27:28-31 (1955).—An aq. suspension of benzo[a]pyrene (1) (5 mg./0.5 ml.) injected intravenously into adult white rats did not produce a change in the concn. of thiol groups in the liver, heart, and kidneys during the first 24 hrs. This neg. finding is interpreted as an evidence of failure of 1 to interfere noticeably, during the first phase of its action on metabolic processes, with the enzyme systems that maintain the ratio between the thiols and disulfides in the tissues.

L. J. Urbánek

REISENAUER, R

CZECH

Metabolic studies on the inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia. I. Nitrogen metabolism. I. The coefficient of amide nitrogen in the urine of adults in Bohemia and Moravia in 1940. Bratupink Röhling, Roman Reichenauer, Otomar Plüme, and Karel Běhák (Onkologický ústav, Prague). *Časopis lékařů českých* 93, 1254-6 (1974).
 —Modification of Rappaport's hypotonic method was used for estn. of amide N in urine; its coef. (mg. N excreted in 24 hrs./kg.) was calcd. in 201 persons. The av. was 106.6 $\pm$ 42.9 (S.D.). J. M. Hall

SILINIK, Karel; REISENAUER, Roman

Mapping of goiter. II. Objective standards for mapping of goiter.
Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.39:1218-1219 25 S '59.

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky, Praha, prednosta doc. dr. K.
Silink.
(GOITER)

1. Endokrinologické oddělení polikliniky, byv. Ústřední endokrinologický ústav, Praha, přednosta doc. Dr. K. Silink.
SILINK, Karel.; REISENAUER, Roman.

Metabolic studies among the population of Bohemia & Moravia. Cas.
lek. cesk. 96 no.26:809-812 28 June 57.

1. Endokrinologické oddělení polikliniky, byv. Ústřední endokrinologický
ústav, Praha, přednosta doc. Dr. K. Silink.

(GOITER, prev. & control

iodized salt, in Czech (Cz))

(IODINE, ther. use

iodized salt in goiter prev. in Czech. (Cz))

REISENAUER, Roman; SILINK, Karel; ROHLING, Svatopluk

Thyroglobulin treatment in Karlovy Vary Region. Sborn. lek.
58 no.4:77-90 Apr 56.

1. Z Endokronologickeho oddeleni polikliniky, byv. Ustredni
endokrinologicky ustav, Praha.

(THYROTOXIN, deriv.

thyroglobulin ther. of goiter in school child. (Cz))

(GOITER, in inf. & child.

ther., thyroglobulin in school child. (Cz))

ROHLING, Svatopluk, RNDr; REISENAUER, Roman, Ing.; PIHAR, Otomar, RNDr;
SILINK, Karel, doc.-MUDr

Studies on the metabolism in the population of Bohemia and Moravia.
I. Nitrogen metabolism. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.45:1254-1256 5 Nov 54.

1. Z Ustredniho endokrinologickeho ustavu.

(NITROGEN, in urine,
statist.)

(URINE,
nitrogen, statist.)

REISENAUER, Roman

Some methods of mathematical statistics and their use in medicine.

III. Normal distribution. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.27/28:833-840

7 J1 '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky, Praha, prednosta doc. MUDr.
K. Silink.

(STATISTICS)

REISENAUER, Roman

Some methods of mathematical statistics and their use in medicine.
IV. Asymmetrical distribution of numbers. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.27/28:
841-848 7 J1 '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky Praha, prednosta doc. MUDr.
K. Silink.

(STATISTICS)

REISENAUER, Roman; HAVLENA, Jan; SILINK, Karel

Metabolic studies on Czech and Moravian population. VII. Urinary excretion of soluble calcium. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.27/28:860-865 7 J1 '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky, Praha, reditel doc. MUDr. Karel Silink.

(CALCIUM urine)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids.
Bases. Salts.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 28031.

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I. Elinck.

Card : 1/1

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1A

The dipole moments of methoximes. A. Reiser, V. Jechlička, and K. Dvořák (Tech. Univ., Prague). *Collection Czech Chem. Commun.* 16, 11 2210511. Methoximes are colorless, oily liquids of pleasant odor, stable in the pure state, but less pure samples deteriorate slowly under the influence of light. *Benzophenone methoxime* is crystalline and decomposes before melting. *Conds.* for pinacolone and cyclopentanone methoximes are, resp.: b.p./mm. Hg 52.5/0.36/10; d_4^{20} 0.8305, 0.9475; n_D^{20} 1.4200, 1.4500; n_F^{20} 1.403863, 0.00728; $[R]_D^{20}$ exptl. 39.151, 32.456, calcd. 39.31, 32.36; α_D^{20} 2.780, —; μ 0.98, —. The d_s , dielec. consts., and polarization of benzene solns. of the methoximes are tabulated. The dipole moments of the methoximes in dil. soln. (μ_s) and in the pure liquid (μ_l) of the following are, resp.: acetone 1.172, 1.20; 2-butanone 1.118, 1.10; pinacolone 0.953, 0.98; cyclopentanone 1.262, —; cyclohexanone 1.278, 1.25; benzaldehyde 0.630, 0.83; acetophenone 0.790, 0.93; benzophenone 0.389, —; cyclohexanone ethoxime 1.206, 1.22. The calcd. and exptl. dipole moments are compared. The slopes of the straight lines, the s values, are obtained by plotting the differences between the dipole moments of the halides RX and MeX vs. the electronic refractions, R , of C—Cl, C—Br, and C—I bonds and drawing straight lines through representative points of analogous compounds ($s = \text{const.}$) to the origin (thus $\mu_s = 0$ for $R = 0$). The s values ($\mu_s = a.s$, where μ_s is an interaction term and a is the polarizability of the functional group) are as follows: Me 1.0, dimethyl 2.2, trimethyl 3.1, α -Me 0.5, β -Me 0.5, *tert*-Bu 3.1, cyclopentenyl 3.1, cyclohexenyl 3.3, phenyl —2.2. The relatively low dipole moments of the methoximes prove that the Me group is attached to O, since N-Me ethers of the oximes would contain a semipolar bond with charges on N and O and would be much more polar. Minor variations in the dipole moments of aliphatic and alicyclic methoximes are attributed to inductive effects and steric factors. The behavior of aromatic members is explained by mesomerism, and it was noted that the dipole moment of the methoximes is proportional to the refractive exaltation.

W. M. P.

REISER, A.; KIMLA, A.; HAJEK, J.

Association of acetaldoxime in a gaseous medium and the energy of the
hydrogen bond O - H N. Sbor.Chekh.khim.rab. 19 no.1:4-15 P '54.
(MLRA 7:6)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Prazhskogo Khimicheskogo instituta.
(Oximes) (Molecular association)

REISER, A.

Quinolinizine alkaloids. V. Dipole moments and configurations of $(\pm)$ 3-lupinine and $(\pm)$ 3-epilupinine. Josef Ratuský, Arnošt Reiser, and František Šorm (Czech. Akad. věd, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 48, 1794-9 (1954); cf. C.A. 49, 3388f. —From dipole moment measurements (in Debyes) of $(\pm)$ -lupinine m. 59° (3.07 D.), $(\pm)$ -epilupinine, m. 81° (2.30), $(\pm)$ -3-lupinine (Ia), m. 60° (2.83) and $(\pm)$ -3-epilupinine (Ib), m. 30° (2.42), it was deduced that Ia possesses configuration α and Ib configuration β . A new synthesis of Ia and Ib is described. Hydrogenation of 24.3 g. di-Et [2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl]malonate in 40 ml. AcOH and 30 ml. EtOH over 2 g. PtO₂ 20 hrs. at normal conditions, evapn. of the solvents, washing of the residue with H₂O and NaHCO₃, and extrn. with Et₂O gave di-Et [2-(2-piperidyl)ethyl]malonate (II), viscous oil, cyclized to Et octahydro-4-oxo-3-quinolinizinecarboxylate by distn. Treating 8.9 g. II in 60 ml. H₂O alkalinized to pH 8-10 with Na₂CO₃ with an equiv. amt. of 40% HCHO (2.65 ml.) 2 days at room temp., evapg. the soln. in vacuo below 50°, extg. the residue with ether, and evapg. the solvent gave a viscous oil, probably a HOCH₂ deriv. of II. Distn. at 180-200° in vacuo gave 3.4 g. (38.6%) Et octahydro-3,3-quinolinizinecarboxylate (III), b_{1.1-1.4} 125-36°, b_{2.1} 122-3°. Also obtained in 37.6% (3.9 g.) yield by treating 4.28 g. II with 1.44 ml. 40% CH₃O in 9 ml. C₂H₅N. Shaking 5.8 g. III in 50 ml. N NaOH at room temp. overnight, neutralizing the soln. with HCl, heating it 3 hrs. on the steam bath, alkalinizing, extg. with Et₂O to remove octahydro-4-oxoquinolinizine, acidifying with HCl to Congo red, evapg. in vacuo, dissolving the residue in 50 ml. abs. EtOH, satg. the soln. with HCl, repeating the esterification twice more, evapg. the mixt. to dryness, neutralizing the residue with the min. atm. of aq. NaHCO₃, adding dry Na₂SO₄, boiling the ppt. several times with Et₂O, evapg. the solvent, and distg. the residue gave 2.5 g. (68%) Et octahydro-3-quinolinizinecarboxylate (IV), b₂ 112-14°.

3/2
Dissolving 2.8 g. IV in 60 ml. Et₂O, adding 0.8 LiAlH₄ in 30 ml. Et₂O, decomp. the mixt. with H₂O, extg. with Et₂O and distg. the ext. gave 1.9 g. (85%) 3-(hydroxymethyl)octahydroquinoline (mixt. of Ia and Ib), b.p. 95-7°. In the chromatography over 100 g. alk. Al₂O₃, the petr. ether fractions gave Ia, m. 59°, and the ether fractions yielded Ib, m. 30°. The dielec. consts. were measured at 25°. Also in *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 20, 798-803 (1955) (in English).
M. Hudlický

REISER, ARNOST

Quinolizine alkaloids. V. Dipole moments and configurations of ($\pm$)-3-lupinine and ($\pm$)-3-epilupinine. Josef Ratuský, Arnost Reiser, and František Šorn. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 20, 798-803 (1955) (in English). —See C.A. 49, 14780i. E. J. C.

PEJNER, A.; DOLAN, E.

Effect of water vapor on the limits of flammability of methanol in air. p. 467.

OSVĚTOVNÝ PRÁK. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 49, no. 2, 1955.

Hugler Chem. School Prague

Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAI), IC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Encl.

PRISEP, A.; DVORAK, K.

Effect of water vapor on the limits of flammability of methanol in air. p. 467.

CHYMICKÉ LISTY. (Československá akademie věd. Československá společnost chemická) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 49, no. 4, Apr. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.
Uncla.

Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(J)
 The effect of structure and substitution on the hydrogen bond. I. The association of oximes in benzene solution. ²⁷
 Arnost, Reiser. (Vysoká škola chem. technol., Prague).
 Chem. listy 52, 397-401 (1958).—Assocn. of alkyl methyl ketoximes and para-substituted acetophenone oximes, as measured by cryoscopy in C₆H₆, showed that the assocn. is proportional to the dipole moments of the :NOH group and is influenced by the substituents on the benzene ring according to the Hammett substitution consts. The decisive factor for the stability of the H bond is the electron d. on the N atom. The following oximes were investigated (m.p. or b.p.): MeC:NOH, m. 60.0°; MeEtC:NOH, b., 57.8-8.0°; iso-PrMeC:NOH, b., 75.8-8.0°; *tert*-BuMeC:NOH, m. 75.0°; (CH₃)₂C:NOH, m. 89.0°; PhMeC:NOH (I), m. 58°; *p*-Me-I, m. 80.0°; *p*-MeO-I, m. 80.5°; *p*-Cl-I, 95.0°; *p*-Br-I, m. 128.0°; *p*-NO₂-I, m. 172.5°. M. Hudlický

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Reiser, A.

ATTORNS: SYZORA, V. B.
TITLE: On Terpenes
ABSTRACT: Acetone and...
PERIODICAL: Chemické listy, 1959, Vol. 53, No. 11, pp. 2100 - 2103
(Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: The connection between... acetone, mesoacetone and the probable... of their... has been determined on the basis of optical rotation differences, dispersion rotation curves, dipole moments and the thermodynamic stability of the... diketones and their derivatives. Evidence was given in previous reports (Refs 1,2) that acetone has two stereoisomeric structures. It was assumed that the compounds differ only in the configuration of the asymmetric carbon atoms neighboring on the carbonyl group (C₁ and C₂). Four stereoisomers are possible. Three of these are known and have already been described and their i.r. spectra are given in this paper together with their

Card1/3

stereoisomers

optical rotation differences and rotational dispersion curves. It is suggested that mesoacetone has the same steric configuration in the cyclohexane ring as acetone (i.e. boat) whilst the other two have the other form (i.e. chair) though it is by no means definite. Other evidence is given to show that the steric configuration of the isopropyl group in acetone is the opposite of that in mesoacetone which is quite likely that mesoacetone has the same isopropyl group configuration as acetone itself. Since the isopropyl group of the six-membered ring of acetone, neighbouring the carbonyl group, is sterically active, it is suggested that one of the five-membered rings of acetone has an isopropyl group on the same side of the six-membered ring on which the carbonyl group is to be found. Other physical data such as refractive index, dipole moment and dielectric constants together with the course of the alkaline isomerism of the isomers is given.

Card2/3

There are 3 figures, tables and 13 references, 3 of which are Czech, 6 English and 1 French.
ASSOCIATION: Oddělení fyzikální literatury, Ústav, Československá akademie věd, Praha
(Division of Physical Sciences, Institute of Chemistry, Czechoslovakian A.S., Prague)
SUBMITTED: April 30, 1959

Card 3/3

COUNTRY: : Czechoslovakia
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 16628
 AUTHOR : Jchlicka, V. and Reiser, A.
 INST. : Not given
 TITLE : Dipole Moments and Configuration of Indinenedihydro-
 maloxides
 ORIG. PUB. : Collection Czechoslov Chem Commun, 24, No 4, 1250-
 1252 (1959)
 ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, No 22, 77-60.

CARD: 1/1

REISER, A

The configuration and conformation of the O-alkyl hydroxamic acids. O. Exner, V. Jechlička, and A. Reiser (Lab. makromol. chem. CSAV, Prague). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 24, 3207-21(1959).—The configurations of O-alkyl hydroxamic acids were detd. from the dipole moments of the syn- and anti-O-ethyl benzohydroxamic acids and of the corresponding O-ethyl-p-nitrobenzohydroxamic acids. The configurations found were just opposite to those accepted by Werner. B. Etlós-

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1-929 (NB)

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Reiser

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

CZECH/4385

Hála, Eduard, and Arnošt Reiser

Fyzikální chemie, I (Physical Chemistry, Vol. 1) Prague, Naklad. Československé Akademie věd, 1960. 354 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Jarmila Klejnová.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for chemical engineering and chemistry students in institutions of higher education, and in technical and special schools.

COVERAGE: This is a textbook on physical chemistry. The author explains in the introduction that a synthetic presentation of physical chemistry in a textbook would have to begin with the elementary corpuscles, atoms and molecules, then advance to combinations of molecules which form macroscopic systems. This would involve dealing with complex problems in mathematics and quantum mechanics at the very outset of the presentation. Rather than doing that, the author has selected an easier way following the historical development of physical chemistry. Thus Volume I deals with the fundamentals of thermodynamics, the science of the states of matter, and physical and chemical equilibria. Volume II of his work is to be devoted to the structure of atoms, statistical theory, chemi-

Card 4/20

Abstract of the 1st international symposium on the interrelationships of the
first and second signal systems in schizophrenia in connection
with the clinical course of disease. V. Vinogradov, L.A. Reiser.
Akad. nauk. SSSR. Ser. 3 no. 1:77-81 Jan-Feb 1978.

REISER, Vladimir; MASURA, Vladimir; SLAVIK, Ivan

Examination of the bleaching and refining of beech and spruce high-yield sulfite pulp. Papir a celuloza 18 no.10: 201-203 0 '63.

1. Chemicky ustav, Slovenska akademia vied, Bratislava.

REISEROVA, R.

CZECH

V A note on the clinical estimation of blood proteins. St. Jemnick and Rada Reiserova (Karlovy Univ., Prague). *Časopis Lékařů* 59: 51-2 (1950).—The turbidimetric (I), biuret (II), and sp. gr. (CuSO_4) (III) methods for the detn. of blood proteins were compared. Results obtained by I are more scattered than those obtained by II. The simultaneous examn. of 418 serums by means of II and III showed only a very approximate correlation between both methods. The results are liable to errors up to 25%.

Anthony Zentgraf

REISER, Vladimir

Chromatographic fractionation of nitrocellulose. Papir a
celulosa 20 no.2:41-43 F '65.

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava.

REINER, E

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✓ Effect of dilution on cation-exchange equilibrium. B. Reiner, K. F. Schulz, and B. Težak (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Archiv. Kemi.* 27, 83-8 (1955) (in English).—The following ion exchanges were studied in batch systems on Amberlite IR-120 to see how the distribution of ions between the ion exchanger and the soln. depends on the diln. of the soln.: K^+H^+ , $Mg^{++}Ca^{++}$, $Ca^{++}H^+$, $Ba^{++}H^+$, $Ce^{+++}H^+$, and $La^{+++}H^+$. One g. of air-dried resin was equilibrated during 24 hrs. with a soln. of HNO_3 for exchanges with H, and with a soln. of $Ca(NO_3)_2$ for Mg-Ca exchange. The concn. of the solns. varied from 0.0002 to 0.04N. When 2 batches differed only in the vol. of the aq. soln. (from 10 to 50 ml.) more ions of higher affinity passed into the resin phase in the more dild. soln., and the effect of diln. was nearly negligible for the exchange of ions of equal charge (K^+H^+ , $Mg^{++}Ca^{++}$), whereas it was well marked for the exchange of ions of unequal charge. The results obtained are in qual. agreement with Donnan theory and the theory of Jenny and Davis (*C. A.* 40, 2370¹). J. Kratochvil

AA
(2) MGT

KOSUTIC, Zvonimir, dr.; REINER, Ivan, dr.; BREITENFELD, Vladimir, dr.;
MILIC, Nedjeljko, dr.; PIEROTIC, Nevenka, dr.; SEKSO, Mladen, dr.;
SOLJAN, Nevenka, dr.; TRNSKI, Josip, dr.; VODOPIJA, Ivan, dr.

Clinical characteristics of salmonellosis java in adults. Lijecn.
vjesn. 84 no.5:437-444 '62.

1. Iz Bolnice za zarazne bolesti, Internog odjela bolnice "Dra M.
Stojanovica" u Zagrebu i Zavoda za zastitu zdravlja grada Zagreba.

(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS case reports)

5

REINER, Ivan, Dr.; KACIC, Petar, Dr.

Presenile osteoporosis in menopause - Albright's disease. Lijec
vjes 82 no.7/8:599-608 '60.

1. Iz Internog odjela i Zavoda za rentgenologiju Opce bolnice "Dra
M.Stojanovica" u Zagrebu
(OSTETIS FIBROSA case repots)
(MENOPAUSE comp)

1950, Oto, Dr.; MAJETA, Ivan, Dr.

Papillary necrosis of the kidneys. *Lijec. vjes.* 79 no. 3-4:112-129
Mar-Apr 57.

1. Iz Urološkog odjela Opće bolnice dr Josipa Kajfeca Internog
odjela Opće bolnice dr Mladena Stojanovića u Zagrebu.

(KIDNEY DISEASES, case reports

papillary necrosis (Ser))

(NECROSIS, case reports

papillary of kidneys (Ser))

Reiner, I.

HUNG.

88. Computation of curve ranging data. — I. Reiner.
(Milyep (testudominyi) Szemle — Vol. 4, 1954, no. 7-8, pp. 409-415, 11 figs.)

Numerous methods are available for computing the data of circular arcs, however, these methods can only be used advantageously for solving individual cases. A uniform procedure has, therefore, been elaborated which is simple and clear, requires less calculation and may be developed for the computation of compound curves. In principle the method consists of the plotting of the arc, computing the ranging data of the main points, and the pegging out of the latter and of the points on the arc. Instead of the Heindel procedure for computing the polygonal course a method is used for the calculation of coordinates. The computation for circular arcs has been further developed for arcs into a method used for compound curves. Thus a mathematical procedure — applying K. Szmodits's relative image method — has been substituted for the graphical method used thus far in the plotting of compound curves. The procedures used in tracing both types of arcs are explained in detail and directions given for the practical application of the calculations.

PLANNING, I.

"Calculating the Data on Staking Arch Joints", P. 409. (I ELYEITESTUDCIATMI
SERIAL, Vol. 4, No. 7/8, July/Aug. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SG: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (FEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Incl.

REINER, I.; Katunaric, D.

Clinical aspects of generalized muscular cysticercosis. Lijec.
vjes. 76 no.1-2:29-39 1954.

1. Opća bolnica dra M.Stojanovica u Zagrebu, Interni odjel i
Zavod za rentgenologiju.

(CYSTICERCOSIS

*musc.)

(MUSCLES, dis.

*cysticercosis)

BASIC, Marko; REINER, Ivan

Contribution to the diagnosis of leukemic changes in the lungs.

Radovi med. fak., Zagreb 7 no.1:9-16 '59.

(LEUKEMIA radiog.)

(LUNGS radiog.)

REINER, I.

"Standardization of Graduated Arches and the Suggested New Table of Overloads." p. 138
(KOZLEKEDEJTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Vol. 3, no. 4, Apr. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

TUNER, I.

"The standardization of graduated arches and the suggested new overlift table" p. 179
(MAGYARUDVARTUDV 3511E, Vol. 3, no. 3, Mar. 1963. Budapest, Hungary)

CC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #3, Library of Congress
August, 1963, Uncl.

REINER, Ivan, Dr.

Cushing syndrome. Lijec. vjes. 77 no.8-9:414-423 Aug-Sept 55.

1. Iz Internog odjela Opce bolnice dr. Mladena Stojanovica u Zagrebu.

(CUSHING SYNDROME, case reports.)

CA 11F

Electrophoretic studies on the protein distribution in normal human serum. Miriam Reiner, Richard Feuchel, and Kurt G. Stern (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York, N.Y.). *Acta Haematol.* 3, 202-10 (1950).—Distribution of various protein components in normal human serum has been studied by electrophoretic analysis on 80 subjects. Statistical analysis of the data yields: albumin $56.8 \pm 3.0\%$; α_1 -globulin $7.2 \pm 1.2\%$; α_2 -globulin $8.7 \pm 1.5\%$; β -globulin $12.5 \pm 2.3\%$; and γ -globulin $14.4 \pm 2.4\%$ in terms of relative concn. The albumin-globulin ratio was 1.33 ± 0.18 . 28 references. Ruth B. Pitt

63

REINER, Zelja, Dr.

Pneumonia caused by aspiration of milk. Lijec. vjes. 78 no.7-8
375-380 1956.

1. Iz Dječjeg odjela Opće bolnice dr. Mladena Stojanovica u
Zagrebu.

(PNEUMONIA, etiol. & pathogen.

aspiration of milk in inf. (Ser))

(PNEUMONIA, in inf. & child

caused by aspiration of milk in inf. (Ser))

(JURISPRUDENCE MEDICAL,

expert testimony on fatal pneumonia caused by aspiration
of milk in inf. (Ser))

(INFANT NUTRITION

aspiration of milk causing fatal pneumonia, med.-legal
aspects (Ser))

REINER, Zeljka, dr.; GALINOVIC-WEISGLASS, Maja, dr.

Symptomatology and bacteriology of children diarrhea caused by
Escherichia coli. Lijec. vjes. 76 no.7-8:355-360 July-Aug 54.

1. Iz Decjeg odjela Bolnice dr. M.Stojanovica i Bakteriološkog odjela
Gradskog higijenskog zavoda u Zagrebu.

(DIARRHEA, bacteriol.

E. coli in child.)

(ESCHERICHIA COLI, infect.
diarrhea in child.)

EL. ...

...anice usavreny. Praha, Mlada Fronta, 1956. 100 p. (Stazky dneska, sv. 48)
(Closed boundaries; a travel book. 1st ed.)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MEAT) 12, Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan 1958

REINERT, Rudolf, inz.

Preparing porcelain body and glaze for lower **baking** heat.
Sklar a keramik 12 no.4:128-129 Ap '62.

1. Elektroporcelan, narodni podnik, Louny.

z/013/62/000/004/001/006
D006/D102

AUTHOR: Reinert, Rudolf, Engineer

TITLE: Preparation of porcelain body and glaze with a lower firing temperature

PERIODICAL: Sklár a keramik, no. 4, 1962, 128-129

TEXT: A ceramic body and a glaze with maximum firing temperature of 1350°C, and without increasing the feldspar content, have been developed by the author to prevent imports of raw materials, to reduce production costs, and to accelerate the technological process of production of low-, high-, and very-high-voltage insulators. The West-German Zettlitz Ia kaolin, used by the Czechoslovak porcelain industry so far, was replaced by suitable low-firing Czechoslovak clays and kaolins, thus producing a body with 45% of clay material, 29% of quartz, and 26% of feldspar. The addition of certain clays increased the tensile and the bending tensile strengths of the green products by about 30% even at a water content as high as 12%. However, this formulation results in a nonuniform yellowish discoloration of the surface requiring the use of brown or opaque white glazes. Technological data on shrinkage and mechanical strength of the unglazed,

Card 1/2

Preparation of porcelain ...

Z/013/62,000/004/001/006
D006/D102

white-glazed and brown-glazed products are given. The electric strength of the porcelain is 24.7 kv/mm. Tests on a larger scale will have to be made, and sufficient sources of standard-quality raw materials will have to be secured before an industrial application of this development will be possible. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Elektroporcelán, národní podnik (Elektroporcelán, National Enterprise), Louny

Card 2/2

Reinis, Z.

Czechoslovakia/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Drugs Affecting U-S
Blood Coagulation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 32936

Author : Reinis Z., Pokorny J., Hrabane J.

Inst : Not given

Title : Significance of Heparin in the Therapy of Arteriosclerosis.

Orig Pub : Vnitřní lékařství, 1956, 2, No 5, 423-430

Abstract : Sixty-four patients, 12 of them with acute infarct myocardia, 24 with prolonged infarct myocardia, 19 suffering from stenocardia, and 9 recuperating from lameness of the lower extremities were treated with heparin. In the cases of the acute infarct, heparin was administered intravenously 200 mg daily for a period of about 10 days. The remainder of the patients received heparin in doses

Card 1/2

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The electrolysis of hypochlorite. E. Pacauskas, J. Janickis, and D. Reingardas (Kauno Politech. Inst., Kaunas, Lithuania). ~~Kauno Politech. Inst. Darbai~~ 9, 31-40 (1958) (Russian summary).—No anodic oxidn. of hypochlorite (I) was observed in solns. contg. NaClO, NaCl, and (or) NaClO₂ at pH 11.2, electrolyzed with Pt cathode, Pt, PbO₂, Fe, Ag, Cd, and Au anodes at 0°, 5-10 ma. Concn. of I decreased during electrolysis, O was evolved at the anode. Trace of chlorite found after electrolysis with Ag and Cd anodes was not attributed to anodic oxidn. of I. K. A. Keblyas~

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114

REINIS, St.

Changes of blood supply and temperature of the brain in normal rats
and in rats with separated neopallium. Cesk. fysiол. 8 no.5:428-429
S '59

1. Ustav pro patologickou fysiologii Lek. fak. KU, Plzen.
(~~CEREBRAL~~ CORTEX physiол.)
(BRAIN physiол.)

15(2)

SVV/156-59-1-46/54

AUTHORS: Zebergs, E., Miduks, J., Reinis, V.

TITLE: Some Methods of Petrographic Research in Application to the Investigation of Glazes (Nekotoryye metody petrograficheskogo issledovaniya v primenenii k izucheniyu glazurey)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 177 - 180 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the investigation of the interaction between glaze and body polishes were made vertically to the surface of the glaze and investigated in a polarization microscope with a lateral screening of the field of vision. By this method details and flaws that are not noticeable in ordinary light are clearly revealed (Figure). The refraction indices found by means of the immersion method (Table) also numerically proved these flaws. In flawless glazes with a constant course of the refraction index the intensity of the interaction (of the metamorphic layer) between glaze and body cannot be detected. In this case, flat slabs are sawed from the body vertically to the glaze. One side of the slab is polished and put into a 1% solution of rhodamine B for 24 hours. After washing and

Card 1/2

Some Methods of Petrographic Research in Application
to the Investigation of Glazes

SOV, 116-1, -1-16, 54

drying, such polished sections, under a binocular microscope, clearly show different color zones which can easily be measured micrometrically. Some glazes on faience bodies do not reveal any zones even after an application of this method. In this case, the body is covered with only a thin strip of glaze, polished after firing, and superficially stained with rhodamine B. Under the microscope the glaze intrusion into the body can be seen and measured. The microscopic photographs obtained by means of the procedures specified are given. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii silikatov Latviyskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. Petra Stuchki (Chair of the Technology of Silicates of Latvian State University imeni P. tr Stuchka)

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1958

Card 2/2

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 11/10 Oct. 57

REINIS Z.

6086. REINIS Z., POKORNÝ J. and HRABÁNE J. Ze IV. Vnitř. Klin. KU, Praha.

*Význam heparinu v léčení lidské arteriosklerozy. Importance of
heparin therapy in arteriosclerosis VNITŘ. LÉK. 1956, 2/5
(423-430)

I.m. heparin injections, 100 mg. twice a week for one month, had favourable results in 64 cases of chronic arteriosclerotic manifestations, especially in angina pectoris. Acute myocardial infarction was treated for 10 days with 200 mg. heparin daily.

REINIS, Z.

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(THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS.

review)

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Source: Prague, Vnitřní Lekarství, Vol VII, No 6, June 61, pp 704-705.

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Reaction of polymethyleneurea with formaldehyde

by N. A. Kiselevich and D. V. Kiselevich. *Russ. J. Chem. Phys.* 1946, 21, 5. (Russian). Heating polymethyleneurea with formalin led to the following conclusions: decrease of pH increases destruction of the polymer; optimum ratio of CH_2O to the polymer is 2 moles. 1 mole; soly. of the polymer increases with increased formalin concn., while the amt. of free CH_2O varies but little. The process of chain scission is apparently a combination of a phys. colloidal peptization and chem. destruction of the polymer. The starting polymer was in 224.0%, 40.1%, N, 0.83%, methylol groups; soly. in boiling formalin 40%. The formalin soln. of 40.5% was treated over 0.5 hr. with the polymer and then at 100°C. for 1.5-2 hrs. the mixt. began to boil and continued for 5 hrs.; the hot soln. was filtered, and the resid. residue was analyzed for unreacted polymer (by weighing); the filtrate was analyzed for free CH_2O , and its pH was taken. Use of formalin and 1% $(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$ catalyst gave the following results: 1.5 mols. CH_2O per mol. polymer: 2.0, 3.0, 5.0, and reacted polymer, 0%; free CH_2O in soln.: 2.0, 3.0, 5.0, and 6.0%, resp.; 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 1.0, 1.0. The reaction was obviously heterogeneous and depended on peptization of the polymer. In all following expts. the optimum 2.1 mol. ratio was used. Increase of the catalyst to 2% had the effect of decreasing the unreacted polymer to 15.20%; use of 1% dry wt. of H_2PO_4 gave 20.5% unreacted polymer and 1.0, 10.0%, free CH_2O ; increase of H_2PO_4 to 2% gave 35.40% unreacted polymer and 8.40% free CH_2O .

The effect of pH reduction by the following summary: 40% formalin, 2.1 mol. ratio, 1% catalyst, without catalyst, pH 0.0-0.5, 0.5-2.0%, unreacted polymer, 10.11%, free CH_2O , 11.10%, 1.0-1.5, 20.5, 10.10.5, $(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$, 1.0-1.5, 30.5, 7-8, HCl , 2.5-2.7, 0.8, 0.7. The destruction of the polymer is almost linearly dependent on pH to 3.0-3.5, while further pH decrease gives a much sharper extent of reaction. Increase of CH_2O concn. in the formalin rapidly increases the extent of the reaction, as shown in the following summary. With 1% $(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$ catalyst and 2.1 mol. ratio of CH_2O , 20% formalin gave 0.5-2.0%, unreacted polymer and 5.0%, free CH_2O , while increase of formalin concn. to 30% gave 12.6%, unreacted polymer and 5.0%, free CH_2O , with 1% HCl catalyst under similar conditions, 20% formalin left 60.5%, unreacted polymer and gave 5.5-5.5%, free CH_2O ; 40% formalin gave 20.50% unreacted polymer and 1.0%, free CH_2O ; 3.7% formalin

left 12.15% unreacted polymer and gave 1.5%, free CH_2O , while 40% formalin left 6.8%, unreacted polymer and gave 6.7% free CH_2O . G. M. Kiselevich

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

30

Use of insoluble polymers of methyleneurea in the production of plastic masses. D. N. Vaskevich and B. Ya. Reingach. *Khim. Prom.* 1946, No. 9, 22. Methyleneurea, sol. in formalin only 30% and contg. 0.8% of free methylol radicals, was condensed with formalin. Best results were obtained by using a ratio of polymer to 10% CH₂O of 1:2. The condensation product had pH 2.5-4.5, contained free CH₂O 0-8%, and had Ostwald viscosity 17-25. Molding powders were produced by adding a 10% Na₂CO₃ soln. to a pH 6.0-6.2, additional urea to combine with the free CH₂O, and a filler. M. Haseh

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